

TRIPLE MURDER AT SEA.

THE HORRIBLE TRAGEDY ON THE BARKENTINE HERBERT F. LER.

Captain Nash, his wife and the second mate were killed by an axe.

The passenger's story.

Monck says that he knew nothing whatever of the crime until he learned of it from the first mate.

At arriving here the vessel came to anchor in the stream and Monck reported the affair to the police.

Signs of a terrible struggle.

When the police and reporters boarded the vessel they found evidence of a terrible struggle.

The crew placed under arrest.

By order of the United States Consul-General, the police arrested all hands on board the vessel.

Monck, the passenger on board the barkentine Herbert Fuller who is detained at Halifax, is a large and powerful man.

DROWNED IN THEIR HOUSES.

TEN PERSONS PERISH IN A CLOUDBURST IN KENTUCKY.

Two dwellings and a new bridge carried away near Frankfort—blockade on the railroad.

Louisville, July 21.—Reports from Frankfort, Ky., say that a cloudburst at 4 o'clock this morning on Benson Creek four miles from Frankfort, resulted in the drowning of at least ten persons.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad bridge was swept away, and great damage was done to property.

Benson Creek comes out of the western part of the county, crosses various turnpikes, six miles from town, then crosses the railroad and comes down alongside the tracks till it empties into the river in the middle of Frankfort.

Mrs. Bryant kept a toll-gate near the bridge. The toll-house was right on the creek, just across from James Bradley's and not far from her house of Squire Moore, her father, the Conway Mill, just above, was the first to go.

Its timbers must have swept away the Bryant and Bradley houses. These houses themselves must have hit the railroad bridge two miles below, as no mill timbers are seen there.

The bridge was carried away with terrible force. Everything about it, iron and all, except the main abutment, is gone. It was a new bridge.

All railroad trains from Frankfort, Lexington and intermediate places were cut off from Louisville. The first Chesapeake and Ohio train from Lexington found it impossible to go to Louisville over the Louisville and Southern, and after trying to come to Frankfort, went back to Lexington.

Ten minutes after the cloudburst Benson Creek was a raging, swollen torrent covering the valley and sweeping everything before it. The first train out of Frankfort this morning, the 5 o'clock accommodation, was warned before it reached the rap, and returned to town with its passengers.

The other Louisville and Nashville and Chesapeake and Ohio trains from Lexington and the East were held till some arrangements for transferring passengers and baggage could be made.

GOLD FROM THE BANKS.

ABOUT \$18,000,000 PLEDGED THUS FAR.

SUCCESS OF PRESIDENT TAPPEN'S EFFORTS—HEARTY CO-OPERATION OF FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS TO PROTECT THE RESERVE.

The work of raising gold among the New-York banks to restore the gold reserve of the United States Treasury, which is now below \$900,000,000, has been attended with great success.

President Frederick D. Tappen, of the Gallatin National Bank, who has secured the contributions of gold by the banks, said yesterday afternoon:

"The gold to be contributed to the Treasury has been collected entirely among banks which belong to the New-York Clearing House. About \$18,000,000 has been pledged up to the present. It is hoped to increase the amount to \$20,000,000. The movement has been an entire success.

Some of the trust companies which have gold may be asked to contribute. William Sherer, the manager of the Clearing House, has been visiting the uptown banks this afternoon. I telegraphed to-day to a prominent bank officer in Boston, asking him to collect gold there for the Treasury. He replied by telephone that he would interest the banks in the Boston Clearing House in the matter. Contributions by Boston banks will be deposited in the Sub-Treasury in that city.

"When I started out to secure contributions of gold by the New-York banks I made up a list and put opposite the name of each the amount of gold which I thought it should contribute. I did not fix the amount in proportion to the gold holding of the bank, but simply set down the amount I thought it could spare. I have not met a declination from a single bank that I selected as a contributor. There has been the heartiest co-operation by the banks. The gold will not be deposited in the New-York Sub-Treasury in a lump. It could not be handled. It will be deposited to suit the convenience of the banks and the ability of the Sub-Treasury to receive and count and examine it. The list will not be completed before Thursday, and no gold will be delivered to the Sub-Treasury before that day. There is no way of preventing gold exports so long as it is cheaper for the Berlin bankers to obtain gold in New-York than in London or elsewhere. The situation may change so that it will be cheaper to get gold in London."

Mr. Tappen is particularly qualified for his work. He has acted as chairman of the loan committee of the Clearing House whenever loan certificates have been issued, and he has spent his whole life in the banking business.

PARTIAL LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS.

A partial list of the New-York banks which will contribute gold to the Treasury follows:

Other banks which will be large contributors will be the Chemical National, the Western National and the Importers and Traders' National.

POPULISTS CONVENE TO-DAY.

THREE FACTIONS IN ST. LOUIS.

BRYAN AND ANTI-BRYAN FORCES ABOUT EQUAL IN STRENGTH.

STOUT RESISTANCE BY THE MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD MEN TO THE EXTINCTION OF THEIR PARTY—SENIOR BUTLER LEADS A POTENT FUSION MOVEMENT THAT MEANS THE DROPPING OF SEWELL FROM THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

The second Populist National Convention will assemble in St. Louis to-day. The party contains two apparently irreconcilable factions of about even strength divided over the question of endorsing the Chicago ticket. A third faction, led by Senator Butler, of North Carolina, is working for fusion and the replacing of Mr. Sewall on the Democratic ticket by a Populist.

Senator Butler was chosen for temporary chairman.

THE BATTLE AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, July 21.—The second National Convention of the Populist party is to be called to order at noon to-morrow in the great hall which witnessed five weeks ago the nomination of William McKinley as the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Though scarcely a dozen hours remain before the delegates assemble, the difficulties which confront them as a National organization, and have split their party into two bitterly hostile and, apparently, irreconcilable factions, seem as far from settlement as ever.

The disensions precipitated by the effort of the Democratic National Committee and its allies within the Populist camp to tamper with the Convention for endorsing the Tillman-Algird ticket, put in nomination at Chicago, continue to baffle the skill and patience of the party managers, and to deft all schemes of accommodation and adjustment. So violent is the breach in the party ranks, and so intense the hostility of one faction toward the other, that a bolt of one element from the Convention seems now the inevitable result of the unconditional triumph of the other.

The extremists from the West and Northwest, who are willing to stake the fortunes of the party on a blind and unquestioning acceptance of the Chicago ticket and platform, can find no common ground to stand on with the uncompromising Middle-of-the-Road partisans from the South, who seek at all costs to preserve the integrity and autonomy of the party, whether their programme means the triumph of the Tillman-Algird ticket and platform or no.

STRENGTH OF THE FACTIONS.

In spite, therefore, of the appeals of the more moderate element in the party, which seeks to compromise the demands of the two warring factions, and the vaguely diplomatic assurances held out by the representatives of the Democratic candidates, no real approach has been made so far to a union of forces, which shall insure either order or harmony in the work of to-morrow's unwieldy gathering. Up to to-night, with probably 600 or 800 of the 1,380 delegates to the Convention in town, it looks as though neither Bryan nor the Middle-of-the-Road faction had a clear majority in hand, and the balance of power lay in the elements of compromise, led by Senator Butler, of North Carolina; "General" Cokey, of Ohio, and others, who, though favoring the nomination of Bryan for the Presidency, insist that Sewall shall be discarded as a Vice-Presidential candidate, and a fusion accomplished on electors, with a subsequent division, in case the Electoral College is captured, of political spoils.

AGGRESSIVE WAR ON BRYAN.

MIDDLE-OF-THE-ROAD MEN CLAIM VICTORY.

THEY SAY THEY WILL CONTROL THE CONVENTION BY A MAJORITY—WILL TRY TO DEFEAT BUTLER FOR CHAIRMAN.

St. Louis, July 21.—The Middle-of-the-Road men are claiming to-night that they will control the Convention and defeat the Bryan men's programme. J. W. Casey, who is the leading spirit at the Middle-of-the-Road headquarters, says that fully 600 of the 1,000 delegates present favor the Middle-of-the-Road idea, which is in opposition to fusion or to the nomination of any person who is not directly identified with the Populist party.

"General" J. S. Cokey, of Ohio, shares the belief that Mr. Bryan cannot be nominated. Cokey was this afternoon chosen by the Ohio delegation to represent the State on the Committee on Resolutions. In Cokey's opinion the platform will be presented to the Convention on Thursday and will be a practical reaffirmation of the Omaha platform of 1892.

Texas delegates, who are making a strong fight against endorsing Bryan, called a meeting of representatives from all States in accord with the plan of nominating a straight Populist ticket. The following States were represented: Alabama, Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Minnesota, New-York, North Carolina, Oregon, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas, West Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin. Louisiana, Texas, Mississippi, Missouri, and North Carolina were represented solid against Bryan. Illinois and Indiana were reported half in favor of Bryan and half against.

On the reports that were received the Middle-of-the-Road people have 100 majority in the Convention.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, told a delegation from this meeting that he was in favor of the adoption of a platform and of tendering the Presidential nomination on that platform to Mr. Bryan. This report was received with loud expressions of disapproval, and the proposition was made that some good Middle-of-the-Road man be run for temporary chairman against Senator Butler, and he be turned down as Senator David B. Hill was at Chicago. This proposition was endorsed and Jerome C. Kirby, the Populist nominee for Governor of Texas, was suggested. Just as the vote was about to be taken, however, a Texas delegate suggested that the Texans did not desire to assume the position of leading the fight against the choice of the National Committee by their man, and would not further discussion Judge O. D. Jones, of Missouri, was agreed upon as the most available man for the place, and a committee was sent to confer with him, but at a late hour had not returned.

A steering committee, representing thirty States, was appointed to-night, with instructions to work with members of other State delegations to prevent the nomination of any candidate not avowedly in sympathy with the principles of the People's Party. While Mr. Bryan's name was not used, it is understood that he is considered ineligible.

CONTESTING DELEGATES FIGHT.

A LIVELY SCRIMMAGE AT ST. LOUIS STOPPED BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE POLICE.

St. Louis, July 21.—The contesting Populist delegations from all over the country mixed up in the hallway outside the room in which the National Committee were hearing their respective claims this evening, and blows were exchanged. The committee met at 9 p. m., and had been in session only a few minutes, when the contestants, headed by Burns and Hogan, made some remarks about the Dr. Taylor faction, which Taylor resented. The lie was passed, and in a second the two factions were mixed up on the floor. Dr. Taylor was thrown down twice. He was then picked up and thrown down again. The men were pulled apart, but got together a second time. Dr. Taylor was thrown and several men piled up on top of him.

There were threats of resorting to firearms, when the police arrived and restored order. Meanwhile the National Committee heard the claims of the two factions. A vote of 30 to 25 threw Taylor out of the room. After the result was announced and the two delegations left the room there were several epithets hurled at the Populist delegates. The Burns-Hogan people say they will go before the Committee on Credentials and will carry the fight to the floor of the Convention.

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